The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,783.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE S. S. GAMBIA, 1,167 tons Register, John Burrowes, Commander, having about 300h instant, has available accommodation for a limited number of first-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further maile arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles £2-5. Commission 2½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	—
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

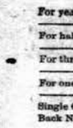
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and SICE VERSA, which are chiefly intended for the conveyance of Cargo, but have also limited accommodation for a small number of passengers.

A Steamer will leave Trieste on the 10th November, and return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£15	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£46	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrivals of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 2,0 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O Co:—First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports founded at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Ports beyond, or South Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 25th October 1870.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Saburmuttee Station and Veerungsam.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 2½ per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (Limited).

NOTICE.—An APPLICATION will SHORTLY be MADE to the High Court for an Order authorizing the Liquidators of the above-named Company to PAY all UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS on SHARES in the above Company to the Accountant General. All Shareholders who have not received the Dividends on their Shares are required to apply for the same at the Office of the Liquidators, Victoria Buildings Elphinstone Circle, without further delay,

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th October 1870.

REJOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled 'The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, late of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Tyndall, Livingston, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 31st day of May 1870, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 7th September 1870 to WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, the Executor named in the said Will, are required, on or before the 27th October 1870, being the time limited for that purpose by the said Executor, the particulars of their Claim against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the said Executor will proceed to administer to the said Estate, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have Notice. All persons being indebted to the said Estate are having property of the deceased in their hands are here by required forthwith to pay or account for the said debts or property to the said Executor.—Dated this 28th September 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors,
High Court, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...	£11	£ 8.	To ROME.....	£12- 6	£ 8-19
„ VENICE ...	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS ...	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 30th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,189 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain N. Stewart, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 28th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
22nd October 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF MADRID, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 31st instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the personal effects belonging to the Estate of the late Major P. Hodgson H. M.'s 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I., deceased, consisting of blackwood furnitures such as tables, chairs, couches, sideboards, Canopys, dressing glasses, a large four-post bedstead complete, plated double and single light argand lamps, a set of plated spoons, forks, curry dishes, table cutlery, books, wearing apparel, cooking utensil and a variety of sundries.

Also,

A set of Staff Officer's uniform consisting full dress tunic, shell jackets, waistcoat, black cloth coat, pantaloon with gold lace, saddle cloth, cocked hat with feather, helmet with plumes, forage cap, gold lace sword and pouch with belts. The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency.

Also,

By Order of Administrator General.

A small quantity of sherry belonging to the Estate of the late E. J. Howard, deceased. Also, a case of fishing tackles, complete, and a double-barrelled gun by Blessett.

On account of M. Jabar Company, Limited.

Two gold and one silver watches.

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

A few articles of sundries belonging to the Estate of the late Major C. M. Lewis, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased.

Also,

A set of Medical Officer's Uniform, the property belonging to an Officer who has left the Presidency.

1 Full-dress Tunic, 1 pair Full-dress Trousers with gold lace, 1 Dark Blue Patrol Jacket, 1 Scarlet Patrol Jacket, 1 Mess Waistcoat, 1 pair Trousers, 1 Cocked Hat with Black Feather in Tin Case, 1 Forage Cap, 1 Shoulder Belt and 2 Sword Belts.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 28th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 200 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
27th October 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of Rs. 21 1 anna on each OLD SHARE, and Rs. 12 2 annas on each NEW SHARE, will be MADE, at the Office of the undersigned, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names now appear on the Register, on and after TUESDAY, 1st November 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th October 1870.

SEWING MACHINES.
J. NEUBERG.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Rs. 125 each.
J. NEUBERG.

THE "MINERVA"
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

On the WHEELER-WILSON principle, combines all the latest improvements, and are the most reliable instruments for domestic use, being remarkably simple in construction and capable of doing a greater range of work, and in a more perfect manner than any other Sewing Machines.
J. NEUBERG.

SILVER PLATED SEWING MACHINES.
Half Case French polished, with Lock and Key. Rs. 125.
J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINE
Needles, Silk, Cotton, Oil, &c., kept in Stock.
J. NEUBERG.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited) receive by every Mail large accessions to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most ELEGANT NOVELTIES, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first-class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain: to take one, two, or four Portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN and PENCIL-CASES.
Spiral, Spring, and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS and SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, and EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES of STUDS and SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Goldier handsomely Chased.

DEMI SUITES of BROOCH and EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTRODUCTION OF NOVELTY IN INDIAN MUSIC.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

N. D. APYAKHTIAR'S

PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT and BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Under the distinguished patronage of
THE Hon. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY
AND
THE Hon. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1870,

On which occasion will be introduced the Newly-composed Goojratee Opera of

ROOSTUM AND SORAB.

Instrumental and Vocal Concert, &c., &c.
For further particulars see the Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls.....	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—In consequence of PRESSING ENGAGEMENTS, the RE-OPENING of the above Studio in Bombay will be DEFERRED till the 15th of November.

W. G. STRETTON.

Poona, 20th October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW £20 SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE CERTIFICATES on account of NEW CAPITAL CREATED in May last are ready for DELIVERY, and they will be issued to Shareholders at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on production of the Banker's Receipts.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 26th October 1870.

NOTICE hereby given that BHAWSA MOTEERAM RUTTONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to MEMON ADUM HAJEE ABBA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the undermentioned LANDED PROPERTY, free from incumbrances. All persons having claims thereon by way of mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise, are therefore hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at his Office, Medow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Banian Road, in the Native Town or outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, fronting towards the north, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 10, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 1069 and 1071, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-seven and three-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and now in the occupation of Vendor, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the south by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the east by the house of Jaicoor Sayeewallee, and on or towards the west by the house of Bappoo Kukuil.—Dated this 27th day of October 1870.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for Purchaser.

CLOSING OF COLABA HINDOO BURYING AND BURNING-GROUND.

NOTICE.—Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R.E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, that the Hindoo Burial and Burning-ground at Colaba, on the fore-shore adjoining the wall of the Christian Burial-ground, and between it and low-water mark, is in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof; and I hereby give Notice that, on and after 1st January 1871, it will not be lawful to bury or burn any Corpse within the said Hindoo Burial and Burning-ground. Whoever, on and after 1st January 1871, shall bury or burn any Corpse within the said Hindoo Burial-ground, contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, will be liable to a fine of Rupees One Thousand for each such offence.

By order and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

CLOSING OF NEW SONAPOOR HINDOO BURIAL-GROUND.

NOTICE.—Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R.E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, that the Hindoo Burial-ground at New Sonapoor on the Flats is in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof; and I hereby give Notice that, on and after 1st January 1871, it will not be lawful to bury any Corpse within the said Hindoo Burial-ground. Whoever, on and after 1st January 1871, shall bury any Corpse within the said Hindoo Burial-ground, contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, will be liable to a fine of Rupees One Thousand for each such offence.

By order and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

CLOSING OF TANK BUNDER HINDOO BURIAL AND BURNING-GROUND.

NOTICE.—Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R. E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, that the Hindoo Burial and Burning-ground at Tank Bunder, Mazagon, is in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof; and I hereby give Notice that, on and after 1st January 1871, it will not be lawful to bury or burn any Corpse within the said Hindoo Burial and Burning-ground. Whoever, on and after 1st January 1871, shall bury or burn any Corpse within the said Hindoo Burial and Burning-ground, contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, will be liable to a fine of Rupees One Thousand for each such offence.

By order and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office at Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the rate of ONE RUPEE and EIGHT ANNAS per Share, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Association, No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 31st inst., and on every ensuing MONDAY, up to the 19th December next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th October 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from and after the 27th instant.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 550 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 4, Church Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 4, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

17th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES, on Monday, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by F. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs.....	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... „	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... „	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	26

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½	
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	21	
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	20½	
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...	21	
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do. ... ... per pair	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kinclzer Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux,"	7	0
"Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders, „	6	
White Irish Cambric	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders...	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Round Scarves for Knot or Ring... ...	3½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each ...	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.
Fine gold Collar Studs ... ... each ...	8	
Fine gold Front Studs ... ... per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	20	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... ... each ...	2½	
Front Studs ... ... per set ...	5	
Solitaires ... ... per pair...	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

		Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... ... per doz. ...	10,	12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels... ... „ ...		25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels... ... „ ...		23	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	26
30 Inches Flat Tops...	29
33 Inches Flat Tops...	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.
Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.		Rs.
33 Inches ... ... Rs. 45	36 Inches		50

A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c.

varying in price from	30	to	35
Canvas Clothes Bags...	5½	to	6½

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.
CORDON BLEU,
A pure light dry Wine.
Rs. 28 per Doz. Case. *Good delivery.*
This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Sperany.
We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

YEOMAN'S ENGLISH-BOTTLED PALE ALE.—Received last month, ex SALADIN, a small consignment of YEOMAN'S INDIA PALE ALE (English-Bottled) in Imperial Pints. Price Rs. 3 per dozen. Terms—Cash. Apply to MANOCKJEE BURJORJEE'S Shop, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry Wine for general family use.....per doz...Rs.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous dinner Wine ..... „ doz...	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. W.'s well known "White Seal" brand) a richly flavoured mellow

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land shares active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

number of Shares.	Nomi. value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	567½
10,000	500	100	6a.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	167½
2,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
20,000	250	all	12p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119 exd
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,565
9,000	100	all	...	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	190
1,750	2,98	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,025
4,000	2,98	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
800	2,500	all	125p.	Alliance Spinning	2,325 1040
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	905
96	150	150	...	Broach Mills	18
200	500	150	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	150p.	Great Eastern	1,550
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	895
900	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	1,940
600	2,500	2,000	...	Royal	1,450

*Purchase for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£10	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£25	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,000	2,500	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
...	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
...	2,000	2,000	...	Bombay Ilh.	35
10,000	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,000	1,000	670	676	Do. 'ne New	15

PRESS COMPANIES

100	5,000	2,500	250p.	Albert Cotton Press Co.	2,200
1,000	1,000	1,100	1000a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
256	2,500	250	60a.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	10,000	11,000	2000a.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	265a.	Bombay Press Co.	1,950 exd
200	500	all	60a.	Do. New	480 exd
300	1,000	all	80a.	Dakaa Press Co.	1,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	2,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	1,000	1,200	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	5,000	all	265 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	60 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	350
128	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
120	2,000	1,700	200p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Purchase for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5p.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	21 p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.	Treacher & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

...	500	75	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay
...	25	19½	...	Do. China
...	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's
...	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
...	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank
...	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

...	22	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	63	...	...
...	22	...	...
...	6	...	...
...	5	...	...
...	1¼	...	...

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 10 7/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½ to ¾
Four per cent.	98¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loan	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—22ND OCTOBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities very little business at the quotations. A heavy purchase in 4 per cents, at Rs 98 took place yesterday.

In shares—

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs 22½.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co. in Liquidation shares, at Rs 250.

—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 22nd October, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,752	12	7
Merchandize	39,200	13	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	.....		
Electric Telegraph	361	10	0
Total Rs.	77,315	4	2

Corresponding week in October, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	45,054	5	3
Merchandize	40,611	15	8
Back Bay Earth Trains	906	3	8
Electric Telegraph	673	0	6
Total Rs.	87,245	9	1
Decrease	9,930	4	11

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 22nd October compared with the statement issued on the 15th October :—

	15th Oct.†	22nd Oct.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital paid up Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	32,39,841	39,54,595
Deposits at Head Office	1,50,95,599	1,47,87,168
Deposits at Branches	21,63,719	20,12,721
Bank Post Bills outstanding	8,52,480	8,51,647
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	10,17,714	9,11,482
Rs	3,17,84,323	3,09,32,611
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	12,43,893	12,49,066
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,60,288	3,55,018
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	24,73,162	24,30,314
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	40,77,167	44,71,954
Dead Stock 4,82,311		
Less written off 40,000	4,42,311	4,42,311
Stamps	5,448	6,847
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	19,10,648	18,05,487
Overdrafts	33,555	32,538
Govt. Reserve, Cash	...	...
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,49,49,873	1,44,03,195
Do. do. at Branches	43,63,992	44,67,0[illegible]
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	12,51,166	12,06,89[illegible]
Rs.	3,17,84,323	3,09,32,711

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel, 36th Regiment, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

Collingwood, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from the Neilgherries.

Cartwright, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, to rejoin, from Madras.

Tressott, Colonel, Madras Army, on medical certificate, from Cannanore.

Elder, Major, 6th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from Beypore.

Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to rejoin, from Madras.

Stock, Captain and Adjutant, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Surat.

Garden, Surgeon, Bengal Army, on medical certificate, from the Punjaub.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 27.

Maclean, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Cartwright, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain D. Thomson, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Surgeon A. M. Garden, Bengal Medical Establishment, Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., Staff Corps, officiating Inspector General of Police, Punjaub, is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 1st Grenadier N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Lionel Chase Barton to have the position of Major, from the 29th October 1870, vice Lewis, deceased.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant Simon Sawers Dalmahoy to be Captain from the 20th October 1870, vice Barton, Cadre 1st Grenadier N. I., promoted.

Major C. F. Keays, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years from the date of departure in December next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Major W. Blakeney, Staff Corps, Extra Assistant Engineer, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major N. B. Thoyts, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, during the absence of Major Gordon on leave, or until further orders.

In compliance with the decision of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, General Officers entitled to free passage will not, in future, be embarked on Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships when troops are on board.

Lieutenant W. DeW. Van, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under G. O. No. 35 of 1870.

Erratum.—In General Order No. 689, dated 19th October 1870, for "Surgeon C. M. Cullinan" read "Assistant Surgeon C. M. Cullinan."

Erratum.—In General Order No. 678, 13th October, for Sergeant William Cleves read Clewes.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major N. B. Thoyts, Staff Corps, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda during the absence of Major Gordon on leave, or until further orders.

Major Thoyts is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda. He is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Surat District to enable him to dispose of Railway cases arising between the Mahee River and Palei Station inclusive.

Major R. Scott to act as Superintendent of Police in the Surat District until further orders.

Lieutenant G. R. B Drummond to act as Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District during the absence of Major Scott, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. Hay to act as Superintendent of Police in the Broach District during the absence of Lieutenant Drummond, or until further orders.

Dr. Sylvester, the officer in charge of the Lock Hospital at Belgaum, is invested with power to punish breaches of Nos. 14, 16, and 19 of the Rules of 8th June 1868, passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council under Clause 7, Section XI. of Bombay Act III. of 1867.

Baron De H. Larpent, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo.

Mr. J. H. Naylor to act as Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar during the absence of Baron De H. Larpent on leave, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of Act XIV. of 1869, the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadoor Madan Shrocrushnajee, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Poona District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Under the provisions of Section 35 of Act XI. of 1865 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dinkur Dhondeo Datar, Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Poona, pending the final arrangements regarding that court.

Mr. Futchund Asaram, Head Moonshee to the Mookteyarkar of the Kotree Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kurrachee District.

Azum Trimbuckrai Vurujrai, Mamlutdar at Egutpoora, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Nassick District.

Azum Vujoolal Rughoobhai, Probationary 1st Carkoon of Chowrasee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Mr. Duryanomull Govind Buksh, Head Moonshee of the Goonee Talooka in the Tanda Division, and Second Class Subordinate Magistrate, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Hydrabad District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Macleod to act as Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr. J. H. Todd to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Tanna.

Mr. J. E. Andre to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Nassick.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant E. C. S. Moore, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, from Major W. W. Goodfellow, C.S., R.E., on the forenoon of the 14th October 1870.

Captain G. L. C Merewether, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, from Lieutenant E. C. S. Moore, R.E., on the afternoon of the 15th October 1870.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J. T. Mackenzie, M.D., resumed charge of his duties of Professor of Surgery and Dental Surgery in the Grant Medical College, on the 10th instant, before office hours.

Assistant Surgeon W. Gray, M.D., resumed charge of his duties of Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, on the 10th instant before office hours.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 26th October, 1870.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Lambert is directed to proceed at once to Belgaum for the purpose of taking over charge of C Battery 13th Brigade Royal Artillery from Assistant Surgeon Wall, reported sick.

Assistant Surgeon Lambert will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

Major R. F. Williams, Wing Officer 1st Grenadier N. I., officiated as 2nd in Command, and Captain G. H. W. Fagan, officiating Wing Subaltern, officiated as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, from 7th to the 12th October 1870.

Official Notification has been received of the following posting of officers :—

2nd Foot.—Captain Waring to the 1st Battalion.

8th Foot.—Ensign Hope to the 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant F. C. Hughes Hallett, C Battery E Brigade, from 9th September 1870 to 8th September 1871, to England, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Captain C. P. Roberts, A Battery 18th Brigade, from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon A. Royle, attached to D Battery 9th Brigade, from 15th to 29th October 1870, to Tarraghur on medical certificate.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant F. J. Stuart, to Tarraghur, from 15th to 31st October 1870, on medical certificate.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain H. L. W. Philips, to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Morgan, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant Apothecary R. Ranger, to Bombay, from date of departure, for six months, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Department—Conductor J. Draper, in extension to remain at Vingorla from 16th October to 30th November 1870, on medical certificate.

[ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th October 1870.

The Government of India has been pleased to sanction Jubbulpore and Sohagpore being substituted for Sutna and Umeria as Railway Resting Camps during the present season. Paragraph 22 of G. O. C. C., dated the 30th August 1870, to be altered accordingly.

Major H. R. Bradford, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to do general duty at Rawul Pindee, from the date on which he may be relieved of his appointment in the Barrack Department.

Captain J. C. Hay, 92nd Foot, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General W. M. S. M'Murdo, C. B., commanding the Jhelum Division, with effect from the 5th September 1870.

The following transfer of the undermentioned administrative medical officer is directed :—

Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. R. Playfair, M. D., to the Agra Circle, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. Archer, M. D.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 13th September, attaching Staff Assistant Surgeon G. White, doing duty with the 88th Foot, to the Royal Artillery at Agra, on his return from leave.

20th Hussars.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st August last, appointing Sergeant Major J. Carley to officiate as Riding-master, vice Riding-master J. E. Willis, sick.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 11th September, appointing Lieutenant T. B. Emerson, Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Local Captain J. C. T. Humfrey.

41st Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 27th September, appointing Ensign F. F. Rudman to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Quartermaster C. Ward, proceeding on sick leave.

Sappers and Miners.—Regimental Order, dated the 19th September, appointing Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers, to officiate as Superintendent of Instruction vice Lieutenant E. Harvey, Royal Engineers, absent on duty.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 20th September, appointing Lieutenant J. R. B. Bennett to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain G. L. K. Hewett.

21st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 10th September, making the following appointments, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Thelwall, C. B., Commandant, proceeded on leave :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. Hudson, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Major W. Cabell, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Captain J. G. T. Carruthers, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Ensign W. Harris, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

25th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 20th September, directing Captain A. B. Hepburn to continue to act as Quartermaster, on promotion.

35th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 8th September, making the following appointments, vice Lieutenant Colonel A. Blackwood, deceased :—

Major G. C. Rowcroft, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain H. F. Bunbury, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, there being no other officer available.

Dated the 9th idem, appointing Lieutenant R. T. Hawkes, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant and Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th July last, vice Lieutenant A. deC. Rennick, proceeded on leave.

41st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st September, appointing Captain H. M. Evans, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant H. M. Rose.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Frith, E Battery F Brigade, to Kussowlie from the 2nd to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

2nd Captain and Adjutant H. W. Stockly, E Brigade, to England, overland to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris, E Battery A Brigade, to Simla, for two months, from the 1st September 1870, on medical certificate.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon A. C. M'Tavish, to remain at Nynee Tal from the 14th September to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension.

3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant C. H. Smith, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Wade, to England by either route, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant G. Chalmer, Instructor of Musketry, to remain at Simla, from the 30th September to the 14th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

1st Battalion 2nd Foot.—Lieutenant Edward W. Broderick to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Tupper, who has proceeded to join the depôt companies. Dated 12th October 1870.

1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers.—Lieutenant F. M. Salmond to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Carey, promoted. Dated 24th September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain W. C. Mackinnon, 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, officiating District Inspector of Musketry 1st Division, to be District Inspector of Musketry 1st Division, vice Captain E. Ward, transferred to the 3rd Division. Dated 11th October 1870.

Captain A. M. Arthur, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, officiating District Inspector of Musketry 4th Division, to be District Inspector of Musketry 5th Division, vice Captain T. Lloyd, whose term of Staff service will expire on the 20th October 1870. Dated 11th October 1870.

Captain A. A. A. Kinloch, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, will officiate as District Inspector of Musketry 4th Division, vice Captain J. J. S. O'Neill, officiating Chief Inspector of Musketry. Dated 11th October 1870.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion :—

36th Foot.—Ensign Henry Clayton Cowell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Strucley, deceased. Dated 8th October 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

1st Battalion 14th Foot.—Lieutenant H. A. Williams to be Captain, from the 6th October 1870.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating Assistant Adjutant General, 3rd Division, is permitted to do general duty at Umballa.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

14th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain C. S. Morrison, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Roche, on furlough. Dated 10th October 1870.

5th Native Infantry.—Captain E. H. Webb, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Rooke, vacated. Dated 13th October 1870.

Lieutenant C. H. Stodart, 103rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Webb. Dated 13th October 1870.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Second Captain W. Gilmour, 25th Brigade, will proceed to England to join the 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, his exchange with Second Captain Chilton having lapsed by the resignation of the latter officer.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned officers to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Persian.

Lieutenant C. D. Swete, 2nd Bn. 25th Foot.

High Proficiency in Oordoo.

Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, 1st C. I. Horse.

Persian, Lower Standard Clause VIII.

Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, late 44th N. I. Infy.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Captain A. P. Samuells, General List, Infantry.

Captain J. Fraser, G. L. Infantry, 40th N. I.

Lieutenant A. E. Powell, 1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant R. Wace, Royal Artillery.

Captain and Brevet Major H. G. Deedes, 69th Rifles.

Lieutenant R. J. Waller, 107th Foot.

Lieutenant G. M. Bellasis, 10th Foot.

Lieutenant W. G. Syonds, 22nd C. Artillery.

Lieutenant G. R. Moore, 107th Foot.

Ensign E. E. Money, 2nd Bn. 12th Foot.

Ensign G. H. Elliott, 93rd Highlanders.

Ensign E. W. Chalmers, 1st Bn. 11th Foot.

Ensign A. M'L. Mills, 2nd Bn 25th Foot.

Ensign A. J. Corse-Scott, 79th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

5th Lancers.—Captain F. Sedley, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

15th Hussars.—Major B. Barrell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Warner, to remain at Kussowlie, from the 9th October to the 8th December, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel F. W. Bond, 20th Brigade, to remain at Simla to 16th February 1871, on medical certificate, in extension.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. R. Courtenay, 22nd Brigade, to remain at Simla, from the 15th to the 25th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Captain and Brevet Major T. N. Harward, to Nynee Tal from the 10th May to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Quartermaster T. Gibson, 5th Brigade, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot 2nd Battalion.—Ensign J. E. S. MacCarthy, to remain in Calcutta, in extension of privilege leave, from the 30th September to the 31st December, for the purpose of continuing his studies in the native languages.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant H. R. L. M. Carey, to Calcutta, from the 1st November 1870 to the 1st February 1871, to study the native languages.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain R. H. Hare, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Surgeon W. Sinclair, to remain at Kussowlie, from the 15th October to the 15th November, in extension, on medical certificate.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign H. H. Young, to Bangalore, on private affairs, for two months, from date of arrival at Bombay.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Captain C. Hereford, to England, from date of embarkation at Calcutta, to appear before a medical board.

39th Foot.—Ensign E. Tufnell, from the 28th September to the 28th October, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot.—Quartermaster F. W. Gurnsey, to England, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement from the service.

55th.—Ensign W. Hill, 2nd Wing Subaltern 19th Native Infantry, on probation from the 16th September to the 15th November, to Chuchrutas and the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain and Brevet Major H. G. Deedes, Aide-de-Camp to Major General B. Taylor, Commanding the Oude Division, to Calcutta, for six months, from the 23rd April, to study the native languages.

Ensign W. S. Anderson, from the 15th October to the 30th November on medical certificate, in extension.

60th Foot, 3rd Battalion.—Captain S. Mortimer, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 9th November 1870 to the 28th February 1871, in extension.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant B. Hudleston, from the 15th October 1869 to the 21st June 1870, on medical certificate, in extension.

Ensign H. C. Halkett to remain in Calcutta from the 16th October to the 16th November, in extension, for the purpose of passing in the native languages.

109th Foot.—Ensign W. H. Salmon, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of leaving regiment, to study the native languages.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Ensign C. J. Knott, to Bombay, for one month, and thence to England on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops if his services are required.

General List, Cavalry.—Captain A. F. Jones, attached to the 37th Native Infantry, to remain at Almorah, on medical certificate, from the 29th September 1870 to the 28th March 1871, in extension.

General List, Infantry.—Captain H. L. Young, doing duty 9th Native Infantry, to remain in Calcutta, from the 15th October 18.0, to the 15th January 1871, to study the native languages, in extension.

Captain T. Nicholls, attached to the 32nd Native Infantry, from the 15th October 1870 to the 15th April 1871, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Drew, Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore Division, to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 13th August, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C., dated the the 25th April 1870, p. 178.

Captain W. D. Palmer, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 43rd Native Infantry, to Calcutta, on medical certificate, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on the same account.

Captain C. L. B. Constable, attached to the 7th Native Infantry, from the 14th September to the 14th October, to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board.

Captain H. C. Marsh, 2nd Squadron Officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on furlough, on private affairs.

2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Shawe, from date of quitting regiment to the 20th November, on medical certificate, to remain at Simla.

British Medical Department.—Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Wakefield, M. D., attached to 1st Battalion 14th Foot, to Mussoorie, from the 19th September to the 30th October, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	India (s)	Gray	Calcutt., Oct. 4.
	Copenhagen	Cowie	Rangoon, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.
	Canpus	Pashley	Persian Gulf.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast & Go a

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Suipe, to Persian Gulf.

Steamer Martaban, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Oriental, to Calcutta.

Ship Caranjah, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
22	Clyde	Shrewsbury	London, June 25.
	Oriana	Currie	Colombo, Oct. 1.
23	City of Florence	Graham	... July 14.
	Amedee	Nacoda	Bombay, Sept. 16.
	Eaton Hall	Maynard	Melbourne, Sept. 2
	Childwall Abbey	Beak	Newcastle, Sept. 3.
24	Simla (s)	...	Suez.
	Lockeley Hall	...	London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
22	Wellesley	...	...
23	Thales (s)	...	...
	China (s)	...	...
	Cannanore	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Balkamah, 17 packages oilmanstores, Mahomed Ali Mahomed.

Victoria Cross, 2 packages hardware, Bhoymee Heptoola.

Thomas Bell, 17 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 1 case silk and alpaca umbrellas, John Mahomed Latib.

Ellen Bates, 2 cases hardware, Cowasjee Sorabjee & Co. ; 50 boxes yellow metal sheets, Jairam Sevjee ; 85 cases stout, Manockjee Jeevanjee ; 26 bales paper, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsebhoy.

James A. Wright, 15 packages tallow, Heptoola Allybhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

H. A. Brightman (s) 25 cases brandy, Blackwell & Co.

Amanda, 50 cases brandy

RAMDASS ON THE POETS.

UNLIGHTENED SIR,—I fill perplexity, boy Hurridass get stomach proud and nose turn up to poor father for not progress same like son. This young Bengal very too much unholy and not care for father but wear the patten lather shoe and drink it the shampane and eat it the (I cannot tell that word). Wherefore is my sad case, son say "Go to —— you copy all wrong"—but I see you devil he too make copy wrong, and I so simple—hereafter not furniture of notes. I vively vosey catch at the short hands while speak, and preadveuture the reason of mistake but too sad for learning treat it this way, the gray hares, not good course and will go that bad place where tell his further he go. Oh kindly sir your Shakspeer make his griefly King Liar tell "How sharper than a serpent's child at ease, to have a thankless tooth" make two excuse for d—astic infliction and not make it no differ in my handsam dosoor that I write with my ears which my son speak, too long and not as heretoforedly getting notes to swill with pudding myself. Honor me Sir.—Your inflicted

RAMDASS.

ENGLISH POETS.

NO. III.—SHAKESPEARE.

Saying son Hurridass "Tim, and inclination for bid original retention, wherefore also purpose here aftermost, if importunity swerve touching up on the beard under notes, play by play, so now brief that the Anstey stout's attention be given other ways. Not 'Sarah ate em' rain by rain, but as attracted only shall in hereafter select my birds." "The Swoon of Avarn" who was "not for an H. but for old Tim" was also of the Lizayabesting period. Early to life killing two the venisons of Night Lucy Earl to Warwick, for penance become strolling acrobat and wander in the Globe. Here first make friends to great Doctor Jonson call too Big Ben, and the sourly Lickshecogrougher, and patronize by the Early Southampton play with Babbage (the calculating machine) before the court. He Mary Anne Hathaway, but not same one of whom Dr. D. Carson speak disrespectful. His house still stand but English clergy pulling to mulberry tree for filthy Luker. Writing besides the plays where is *all* poetry, "The Rap at low Greece," "Venice undoing is" and the "Patching out pillgrum" as intending to treat plays and the assembly, in detail must pass on from "the mighty mustard mine" to the days still early but more the near to the present.

NO. IV.—MELTON.

This millodious rifle to the "blind beard of Sigh'oh's rocky oil" (moreover kept dark himself) writing two poem, paradox, losing and again found not fit subject for Hindoo treatys, for Trench on religion, but other little less mitey poems can deal to. Great hunter to Mowbray, and, like all big English, name to some dress, some food, they calling cord trouser, and oyster, his reverend name Much finely praised to the Lord McOily in Hysterie's of England, and politics redpublishing—not like it the kings and bishops. Very fine in the expressing, for the example making Satan "Grin hoary Bill a gaslight smell," also Eve "Casting one long old lingerer Luke, behind—before she singing "Most I love the paradox" by another author. Future kings tell to the blinded Vicount Milton, "For your rumbellying you have lost to your site," and answered "Then what shins to your father that he lossed his head" which was Chas. the murder bareheaded at a wide haul—but this is hysteric. Moreover the author of the Mass of Combus which sweetly played by live gentles and ladies Die of sad poverty and two daughters but name described for ever in the rolling Fame though most chiefly deep religious to the poems.

NO. V.—BUTLER.

To spite plenty work before hand, minute snatching glance to Revd. Sam Butler, Duke of Ormond and author to Hugh D. Brass and others, copyist to St. Luke in several wars and writing his weighty poem to protect a rat, and sermons come after this service, and analogy, but not reward him one gratefool Chas. sickened. The plot to this poem simple the sily delusions to the politics of time, most better. Sir Hugh D. Brass (pra'aps ancestor to Dickens Aunt Sally) and servant, wander like to arrant knight mans, to former time, and fight bare, and put into stocks, which fall heavily, to misfortune. Whereto window laddie release and seeking to mary, but refuse. Whole while making the laughter to Comeandwelt General and redpublican purlimeant and pewretains, Rum and meater this poem not same long to other measure but great express in the little space, and call "Moolan in pawo." Still to this time belonging bad words as shock to Baboo and only hear to the galley, frequent in many hard lines upon adversaries. Butler now last poet, I deal to, this 2nd Chas. and passing to necks in long hooray——.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

REPORT FROM MR. HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, COTTON COMMISSIONER, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY, DATED SIMLA, THE 18TH OCTOBER 1870.

IN continuation of former correspondence, I have now the honour to submit, for the information of your Chamber, the following further report on the state of the weather and the prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars.

2. Since the date of the last report the weather has been favourable, and, at present, prospects are decidedly promising.

THE WURDAH VALLEY (HINGUNGHAT).

Mr. Noble, the assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, Wardah valley, reports on the prospects of the crop in that tract, under date the 12th instant, as follows :—

"During the week we had one shower which registered 40 cents. The weather now is fine and very favourable. The crops everywhere are looking very well, and good out-turns are expected. The cotton plants are in full flower, and on the more forward plants 'bolls' are already formed."

"From a gentleman who lately came from Nimar, I heard that the cotton crop in the Nimar district is very good; the plants in that district were also in flower."

"At the Mudnee farm irrigation has not been required during the past week, and the only other work carried on was weeding."

The seed gardener at Mudnee reports as follows on the experiments there :—

"The land is in readiness for wheat, which will be put in as soon as conditions offer success, which, according to natives, will be in the course of a fortnight or so."

"During the week I have again gone over the cotton with the hoe. I trust that it will be the final going over, weeds growing a-pace necessitated frequent hoeings. Otherwise hoeing has for its object keeping the surface loose, thereby preventing cracking and drying of the soil, answering, though in a less degree, the system of mulching at home."

"I am convinced that planting Hingunghat in lines of two feet six inches or so apart is simply erroneous unless the ground is extremely rich, causing vigorous growth and frequent pinching, say when the plant is from two to three feet in height, so that the plant may be well feathered to shade the ground, to prevent evaporation in the latter, and coolness as well. But in a general way 18 inches to two feet will give the greatest out-turn, the latter distance only on soil enriched by manure; this does not refer to Dharwar which, to us on the farm, warrants a hardier constitution, a crinoline habit, requiring a greater distance in and between rows."

"Jowaree and cotton in the neighbourhood for the most part is doing well; a field here and there being below par. But on the way to Hingunghat there is a sensible falling off in both; more rain falling, and drainage defective caused in too many places a second sowing."

3. From the other parts of the Central Provinces, the accounts are good.

EAST BERAR (OOMRAOTEE).

4. The following is the report of Mr. Nago Rao, the assistant to the Cotton Commissioner at Oomraotee, dated the 12th instant :—

"In continuation of my letter No. 375—87 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to report that during the past week one or two showers of rain fell in the Chandore and Durrispore talooks (sub-divisions), and in some other parts of the country; but since the last few days the weather has been very hot and dry here. The following figures show the rain fall in the various parts of the East Berar division since the commencement of the monsoon :—

	Inch.	Cts.
"At Oomraotee up to date	30	45
" Chandore up to 7th October	29	75
" Moortizapore ditto	28	42
" Durispore ditto	36	67
" Woon ditto	40	0"

"Very favourable reports have been received from all parts of the country regarding the prospects of cotton and other khurreef crops (or crops of the autumn harvest), which are now in a most thriving condition, and a good crop is expected unless something unforeseen happens."

"The cultivators have been engaged in sowing some of the rubbee (spring harvest) crops, such as gram, peas, mussoor, &c., and wheat also will be sown by the 20th or 25th of this month."

"One or two more showers of rain are needed in some parts of the country where the cotton plants are still small, and have but a few petals of flowers on them; but where the plants are already as high as four or five feet, and are loaded with flowers and bolls, a heavy shower of rain will do great harm to the crop. It will, however, prove very beneficial to the jowaree, thoor, tobacco, and to all spring crops which have been, or are about to be, sown throughout the country."

5. The annexed extract from the report of Mr. Pillans, the Superintendent of experiment at the Oomraotee Seed Farm, describes the condition of the experiments in that division, and some of the remarks apply equally to the state of the crops in the division :

"I have the honour to report on the present condition of the seed farm."

"During the last week we have had no rain; the weather has been very hot and drying. Our crop altogether is looking very well; and on the portion manured with country manure, the plants (indigenous) are excellent; lots of bolls on them; they promise to give us a very good crop: the effects of that manure is strongly seen now, and I believe that country manure will be the best for cotton, far better than artificial manures. All the crops in the neighbourhood are very good."

"Our New Orleans, Dharwar, and Egyptian are a little scorched, the leaves are brown and curled up. Peruvian is much better. I had to irrigate the exotic species yesterday; some of them look rather bad just now, but we must hope that watering may help to put them right."

"It is my opinion from what I saw of exotics, last season and this season up to this time, that they will not do any good here. I believe they will never suit this part of the Berars, the only thing that I can see to be done with them is to hybridize the indigenous, and try to improve the latter by that means and superior cultivation, which, I think, there is plenty of room for. It may be rather too soon to give an opinion on the exotics, but we shall see better at the end of the season. It will be a good thing to grow a few every year to give us pollen for hybridization."

WEST BERAR (KHANDAON).

6. The report of Mr. Dunlop is dated Camp Balarpore, the 12th October, and thus describes the state of affairs in that division :—

"In continuation of my last week's report I have the honour to inform you that heavy showers of rain have fallen in the last few days, accompanied with thunder and lightning."

"The storms have fortunately been partial, and I do not think they have extended over any very considerable area; but we have had all the rain that we require now, and I fear, if this weather continues, some parts of the country will suffer."

"There is no damage done as yet, however. I have just been talking with some landholders from different parts of the Balarpore talook, and they all express themselves satisfied with the prospects of the cotton crop; and the fields I passed this morning in coming here from Akolah were certainly looking most beautiful."

"I now go on to the cotton farm, and from thence to Akote, and in my next report I hope to be able to give a full account of the furree crop (the crop north of the Poornah river) from my own observation."

7. The experiments at Sheogaon, near Khangaon, are thus described in detail by Mr. Batcock, the Superintendent of experiments at the Model Farm. I am sorry to see that the re-appearance of the boll-worm is noticed, but as yet it has only attacked the exotic cotton :—

"The weather has been favourable to the crops throughout; warm sun and passing clouds, and two light showers have fallen, which have refreshed the plants very much."

"The crops are generally looking well, especially the fields of the indigenous varieties of cotton, the backward portions having made considerable progress. The plants of New Orleans have become much stagnated in growth, and are for the most part at a stand-still. A good number of fine bolls have formed upon them, and are approaching maturity, but many of the latter flowers have fallen, and several young bolls have dropped evidently from the injury done to them by a caterpillar which appears to be the same that caused so much damage last year. The other foreign kinds seem also more or less checked in growth, but not so much so as the New Orleans. A caterpillar has also been found in the soil which cuts off the roots of the jowaree (millet) plants just below the surface, causing them to die away; a few plants of the New Orleans have also been attacked in the same way. The caterpillar appears to be nearly allied to that of the common cockchafer, and is very similar, but larger. A little before the appearance of this caterpillar, a number of beetles were observed flying about the fields, which may be the perfect insect; it is about 1½ inch long, with a shining dark green body and thorax and light brown clytra."

"The jowaree fields are looking well. The fields of lakh, gram, &c., last sown are also progressing, but the wheat and flax look badly; the sun is evidently too hot for these yet."

"The work performed has been weeding and 'dowrie' work. Topping the plants has also been regularly attended to."

"The rain-fall has been 0·53 inches, making a total since the 1st June, of 24·78 inches."

BOOLUNDSHUHUR FARM (N. W. PROVINCES).

8. A letter from the Collector of Boolundshuhur, dated 7th instant, describes the prospects of the cotton crop in his district as follows :—

"The fine and seasonable weather that we have had during the last three weeks has enabled the plants to make much progress. The crop is much behind that of the district crop, and the superintendent is of opinion that a few waterings will be beneficial. A requisition has been sent to the Canal department, and water is promised. The Central India plants seem well suited to the climate of this country, but it has yet to be seen if the American seed will thrive under favourable circumstances. Its failure this year cannot be accepted as the result of a fair trial. The superintendent is desirous of erecting a masonry forcing house for the cultivation of the Rhea plants. A very small structure will be required, and I shall address you separately on this subject submitting for approval at the same time a list of tools and other articles required for the use of the farm. The mulberry cuttings, as you will perceive by the report, have nearly all been destroyed. The hybrid cotton plants promise to do well, and the forest seeds have germinated and are thriving."

"The accounts of the district crop from all quarters of the district are excellent."

9. In a further letter, under date the 14th instant, the Collector describes the prospects in that quarter as unchanged since the issue of his previous report.

10. The reports of the superintendent of experiments are dated the 4th and 11th instant, respectively, and here again the boll-worm is noticed. In the first letter Mr. Simpson says—

"For the week ending 4th October, the weather has been clear and moderately warm, with nice breeze from north and north-west."

"The working operations for the week has been confined to weeding and thinning out some of the late sowings, a part of which are now making great progress; but the ground is getting very dry and hard, and if not irrigated very soon, will be sure to retard their future growth."

"The Egyptian plants are again making some fresh growth, but a good many of them have died. The New Orleans is not improving much; the atmosphere appears to be much too dry for both of the varieties. The Uplands Crosses sent by Major Trevor Clarke have also become very stunted, apparently from the same cause; the other crosses are looking quite healthy."

"Some of the first sown Hingunghat bolls are now beginning to open, and on examining them I find several of them are eaten with the worm. The *Rhea* plants are coming on very well, but in another week, I believe, there won't be a mulberry-cutting alive the white-ants are so very bad on them."

In the second report, dated the 11th instant, he adds—

"For the week ending 10th October there has been little or no change in the weather, it is still very hot; and with the northerly wind, every thing is getting very dry."

"The working operations for the week have been much the same as the previous one, with the addition, of a few men preparing the water-course for irrigation, which was commenced last night; and if all goes right, I expect to have it nearly finished by Wednesday evening."

"The New Orleans is again becoming a little browned in the foliage, but the rest of the crops is much the same as last week, with a little improvement. The boll-worm is still on the increase, and a great many of the bolls are badly eaten, but the native cultivators appear to pay very little attention to it."

11. The reports of the growing crops of the autumn crop from other parts of Northern India are, I hear, very favourable.

12. We have then at present every reason to hope for an excellent cotton harvest. The quantity available for export will, of course, very much depend on the area sown with cotton. As explained to your Chamber on former occasions it will not be possible to present you with a reliable estimate of the sowings before another month or six weeks. My next report will, I hope, contain the information required under this head, and to it I shall hope to be able to add my opinion on the prospects of the crop in Central India, based on personal observation during a rapid tour through the Wurdah and Poornah valleys.

13. Although it is impossible at present to supply reliable statistics of the area sown with cotton, it is not difficult to predict, with some feeling of certainty, what the result is likely to be. From enquiries made among the people and the dealers, the general impression is that the cultivation has *not* fallen off. The cultivators realized sufficiently high prices last year to encourage them to try cotton again. The great fall in the price happened comparatively late in the season when the cotton had left the cultivators' hands, so that the fall has had little or no effect upon them, and it is believed that this season again they have sown cotton as generally as before.

BOMBAY.

BRANCH BANK AT DHOLLERA.—A branch of the New Bank of Bombay was, according to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, opened at Dhollera on the Hindoo new year's day.

MR. SHAPOORJEE JAMASHEE BROWNUGGHY, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, has been allowed privilege leave, for one month, from the 27th instant.

MR. ATMARAM THACKORRDAS, LL.B., who has lately been admitted as an Attorney of the High Court, has joined Mr. Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck, another solicitor, in business.

POOR BOX.—The Chief Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks Rs. 25 from Mr. Jehanghier Jewanjee Readymoney, and Rs. 3 from Mr. Samuel Smith, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A BHATTIA MERCHANT ASSAULTED.—On Tuesday a Hindoo merchant and mucoadum to a mercantile firm in Bombay was assaulted by some of the servants of a Hindoo Maharaj in a temple. The assailants, we believe, are likely to be brought before a police magistrate.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 56 feet 6 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 58 feet 4 inches. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 64 inches 25 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 91 inches 4 cents.

BROACHING CARGO.—Richard Atherdon, a seaman of the ship Copenhagen, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with embezzling 8 yards of canvas, 4 towels, 2 tins preserved meat, and 12 lbs. pork, a portion of the ship's stores, of the value of Rs. 24. The magistrate ordered the prisoner to make good the stores, namely, Rs. 24 or £2·8.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Apollo Bunder this evening by the band of H. M. S. Forte :—

Overture	Bauer und Dichter	Suppé
Selection	Zelmira	Rossini
Valse	Flower Girl	Godfrey
Selection	L'Ile de Tulipaten	Offenbach
Quadrille	Serenade	Balfe
Galop	Night Bell	Bishop

Rule Britannia.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th October 1870, Rs. 8,03,631; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 79,578; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,37,000; total balance, Rs. 7,46,209. There are in addition 17,350 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE "CURTIS TESTIMONIAL."—In the list of subscriptions to the "Curtis Testimonial Fund" published yesterday, the sum of Rs. 300 was entered as subscribed by Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. It should have been entered as from the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, through Mr. Rustomjee. The Parsee Benevolent Institution felt themselves under a debt of gratitude to Mr. Curtis for having so often examined their schools in Guzerat.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY—CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL FOR 1870.—A Gold Medal, to be called "The Chancellor's Medal," will be awarded to the first candidate who takes honours in the M.A. Examination in Languages at the ensuing examination. The name of the candidate to whom the medal may be awarded will be published with the list of successful candidates. The medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees in January next.

INQUEST.—Yesterday morning the body of a Hindoo woman by name Tookee was found lying dead among the rocks at Middle Colaba with the face buried in the sand. A Coroner's jury was empannelled on the body, when it appeared that on Wednesday afternoon the woman left home for the purpose of going to the railway station to meet her sister, who was expected from Poona. She was in the habit of eating opium. A policeman who was going his rounds found the body as above stated. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A NEW ENGLISH-GUZERATI JOURNAL.—We have received a copy of the first number of *The Indian Critic*, the only English-Guzerati journal in Bombay, which "vows to speak with candour *to* and *of* all, great men or little men, old Bombay or young Bombay." The greater number of the articles are in Guzerati, and these we are told are "written with vigour and breadth." The English articles are full of literary flourishes characteristic of youthful writers, but the *Critic* we suppose will soon became a stern old fellow, who in that character will come forward with a plainer style. The variety of subjects chosen for the Guzerati articles is well chosen and attractive. Here is our first extract from the *Critic* :—"Bombay is affected by redrafts from England to the tune, we have heard, of some 2 *crores* and 60 *lakhs* of rupees. It has been rumoured that from 200 to 300 petty-dealers and brokers in cotton have absconded—been 'nowhere,' and have not yet *missed* themselves."

CHEAP RAILWAY FARES TO NAREL FOR MATHERAN.—The General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has just issued a notification which deserves to be brought prominently to the notice of those who frequently or occasionally take advantage of the vicinity of Matheran to have a few days' rest in that cool and delightful retreat. The notice shows that the railway authorities are determined to offer every facility, as far as they are concerned, for such trips being made at a small expense; it is in effect that from 1st November till 31st May next special first and second class tickets will be issued for Narel and back at very greatly reduced fares. Four first-class coupons for Narel and back, available at any time between 1st November and 31st May next, will cost only Rs. 24: four second-class coupons available for the same time, for Rs. 13. The ordinary fare (first-class) to Narel is Rs. 5-1, so that travelling by ordinary ticket four times to and four times from Narel would cost Rs. 40-8. Ordinary return tickets issued before 31st May next will be available for the return journey within four days from the date of issue.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 25th Oct., was 316, being 13 less than in the preceding week, 52 more than the total of the week ending 26th Oct. 1869, and 42 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 73 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified above).	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Fort, Southern	2,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,238	...	6	...	2	2	1	...	18	...
Esplanade	1,802	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Market	75,402	...	8	...	5	3	2	...	17	...
Mandvee	41,152	...	8	...	5	4	4	...	25	10
Chuckla	63,412	...	8	...	6	4	4	...	28	7
Dombarkharee	63,020	1	8	...	6	4	4	...	26	11
Dongree	60,259	...	6	...	3	2	5	...	17	19
Dhobeetalao	71,740	1	6	...	3	4	2	...	23	...
Phansewaree	22,529	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	1
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	6	...	3	3	3	...	18	...
Kharatalao	33,454	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	8	1
Koombarwara	23,085	...	4	...	3	1	...	1	11	5
Khetwaree	29,177	...	8	...	3	3	1	...	19	1
Girgaum	21,566	...	6	...	3	3	2	...	15	...
Chaupatee	6,184	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mazagon	21,784	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	9	2
Tarwaree	9,462	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...
Kamathepoora	81,679	1	13	1	3	3	1	...	29	...
Parel	7,002	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sewree	9,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reay	19,750	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	6	3
Mahim	19,453	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	6	1
Worlee	10,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour	23,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	...
Bombay	816,502	5	104	7	52	42	39	4	316	73
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		1	82	6	35	67	25	4	264	72

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total Reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	2	...	5	8	3	...	16	...
Brahmin	...	2	1	3	2	2	...	18	...
Lingaet	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	6	...
Hindoo of other Caste	2	56	3	30	23	17	1	156	41
Hindoo out-caste	1	7	1	2	1	3	1	18	3
Mussulman	2	28	1	7	8	10	1	73	19
Parsee	...	4	1	2	3	...	...	19	4
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Native-Christian	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	5
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	6	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	104	7	52	42	39	4	316	73
Corresponding week 1869	...	82	6	35	67	25	4	264	72

COLONEL FULLER, Commandant Royal Artillery, left this for Ahmednuggur, on tour of inspection, on Monday last.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 27.

WE hear that the Batteries, under orders to Mhow and Neemuch, and which were to leave Kirkee on the 1st and 3rd November, have been countermanded until further orders, owing to the recent heavy rains.—*Ibid.*

THE 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, which were under orders to leave for Neemuch and Nusseerabad on the 24th instant, has been countermanded for the present. This is in consequence, we hear, of the roads and nullahs being impassable. The cultivators have not as yet reaped the grain from their fields, owing to the recent heavy rains, therefore we do not suppose that large spots could be found available for picketing the horses on the line of march. By the end of November next, we believe, the fields will be found available.—*Ibid.*

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th October we learn that owing to the heavy fall of rain the sowing of the rubbee had been impeded, and was not yet completed. The khureef crops have suffered in some places from the heavy fall of rain. Health was reported to be good.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.

WE see from the weather report of the Nassick collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th October that the fall of rain was favourable. The sowing of the rubbee was still in progress. The khureef crops were reported to be promising. Health was good. Cold, fever and cattle disease were reported to prevail at Abhona. At Peint, Dindoree, Baglan, and Nassick cattle disease was said to have appeared.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP COPENHAGEN, 876 tons, Captain Cowie, arrived yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of paddy, rice, and wool. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Calicut—Lieutenant Conolly, Messrs. Hormusjee, Byramjee, and Manockjee. And twenty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain A. Gray, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Mrs. and Miss Gardner, Mr. Crabbe, Mr. Elder, Lieutenant Cartwright, Assistant Surgeon Hunter, Captain and Mrs. Collingwood, Captain McDonald, one assistant apothecary, twenty-nine privates, two followers of the 79th Highlanders, Colonel Trescott, Mr. Nurse, and thirty-three deck passengers.

A CASE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL A CT

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. C. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information :—

"I am Superintendent of Markets in Bombay. From information received by me on the 25th inst., I proceeded to the Carnac Bunder and there found 114 bags of rice in the possession of Jossa Salla in a state of fermentation and unfit for human food. I found also 190 bags of rice, 27 bags of sugar, and 9 bags of chillies in the possession of one Mowjee Pragjee. I also found in the godown No. 2 on the same bunder from 100 to 200 bags of damaged rice said to belong to one Janardhun Sestaram. As the articles abovementioned are, I believe, intended to be sold for human food, I pray that a warrant for the seizure of these articles may be granted to me under section 195 of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865, and that they may be disposed of according to law."

The Magistrate granted a search warrant as prayed for.

POLICE CASES.

TORTURE.—Mr. Connon yesterday fined one Mahomed Nursoo five rupees, for torturing his horse in Marine Street.

DEWALLES CRACKERS.—Shaik Mahomed Ally, a merchant, was yesterday fined five rupees by Mr. Connon, on a charge of letting off fireworks in a public road.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Noorodeen Abdoolla and two others were charged with having in their possession a quantity of old canvas belonging to Government. The Chief Magistrate, who tried the case, fined them fifteen rupees each.

THEFT.—Sultan Rahim was charged with stealing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Rama Essoo, and was sentenced by Mr. Connon to receive fifteen stripes.—Gubroo Luxmon was sentenced to receive five stripes for stealing a chair, the property of Government.

STEAM ROLLERS vs. PUBLIC SAFETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, through your columns, to utter a word of complaint against the Municipality and a word of earnest exhortation to the residents of this great city?

On Sunday the 9th instant I arrived from England by the P. and O. steamer Hindostan and felt thankful, like many of my fellow passengers, that I had escaped all the dangers of the sea and got safe to land. On Tuesday the 11th I went out in a hired buggy, in company with the Rev. Edmund Edwards, to make arrangements for my journey to Orissa, where I have been engaged as an agent of the Baptist Missionary Society for more than twenty years. On the Cruikshank Road we had to pass one of the steam rollers in action. Our horse took fright, ran against another buggy coming in an opposite direction, and in a moment our conveyance was overturned, and we were thrown with great violence on the ground. Mr. Edwards escaped with a severe bruize on his arm, the driver I believe dislocated his hip, and as I was on the off-side and had no means of saving myself I severely injured my hips and the lower part of my back. For more than a fortnight I have been confined to the couch, and am now only just able to move. My medical attendant, Dr. Young, assures me that I have had a very narrow escape, and that my fall might have maimed me for life. Had such been the case (and the wonder is that it was not) my work as a missionary must have come to an end and my wife and four children whom I have left in England would have been placed in circumstances too painful to be described. Whether the municipal authorities have the right to jeopardise the lives of Her Majesty's subjects, and whether in the eye of the law they would be held responsible for loss of time and money entailed by such accidents, the courts may ere long have to decide* I can only say that I have suffered much inconvenience and pain; that I have been kept from my work when my services were much needed; and that it is possible I shall have come to remember my visit to Bombay for some time to come.

The shipmaster who for the first time discovered a shoal or rock at sea would in case of a wreck be accounted guilty of homicide if he had not pointed out the danger, and were I to leave Bombay without earnestly warning the residents of the danger to which at any hour they may be subject, I should violate a law that sometimes even civic authorities forget, which lies at the foundation of all Christian teaching and practice. If there be such a thing as "public opinion" I trust the municipal authorities will soon be made to feel its power, and that either the thoroughfares will be closed while the steam rollers are in motion or that they will only be used when the roads are clear of conveyances.

—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. BAILEY.

27th October.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

WE are happy to learn from an English paper that a school junior to that already so successfully carried on at Lansdowne, Bath (but under the same London committee), was opened on Tuesday, the 6th Sept., at Clarence House, near Richmond Park, Surrey. "This house was formerly the residence of his Majesty William IV. as Duke of Clarence, and was selected, after much personal inquiry and search by the committee, as being peculiarly suitable for the object. It has been obtained on moderate terms. An efficient staff has been formed, and all the necessary arrangements made on an effective and economical scale. The committee met at the house on the 6th Sept., and admitted twenty pupils as the first instalment of sixty, which the house is capable of accommodating. The committee only require additional funds to enable them greatly to increase the number at this school and at Bath. Surely now, when military services must be more than ever appreciated, the citizens of England, who are happily and mercifully spared from the horrors of war, will not be slow to aid an institution whose object is to provide a suitable education for the daughters of those who have proved themselves ever ready to sacrifice their lives in defence of their country."

CLASS OF NATIVE MIDWIVES IN GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

IN accordance with Resolution of Government, No. 214, dated Educational Department, 12th April 1870, a class for the training of native midwives will be formed in connection with Grant Medical College. The class for the present will be limited to four persons. Candidates should send in their applications to the Principal of the College on or before 1st December next, accompanied with certificates of character. They must have a knowledge of the Marathi language, so as to read and write it in the Balboodh character, and to speak it with some fluency. Preference will be given to those who possess a like acquaintance with English also. They will be attached to the Obstetric Institution for a period of one year, on the completion of which time they will be subjected to an examination to test their fitness or otherwise to practice their calling, and, if successful, will be furnished with a certificate of competency. The examination will be conducted by the Professor of Midwifery and Teacher and Midwifery to the Vernacular Class, with the Principal presiding. While under instruction the candidates will be placed under the immediate control of the matron of the Obstetric Institution, a general supervision over them being exercised by the Professor and Teacher of Midwifery. During such time as they may be in charge of a lying-in case they will be required to reside in the institution; at other times they will be permitted to live with their friends or relations on sanction being obtained from the Principal. While attached to the institution they will receive a stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem. Dismissal on account of incompetency, irregularity of conduct, &c., will rest with the Principal, a report of the circumstances in case of dismissal being made to the Director of Public Instruction.—*Government Gazette.*

BOMBAY BILL No. 7 OF 1870.

A BILL FOR THE REGULATION OF BURIAL-GROUNDS AND BURNING GROUNDS IN THE TERRITORIES SUBJECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

WHEREAS for the sake of the public health and order it is expedient to regulate the use of burial grounds and burning grounds in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, it is enacted as follows :—

1. The Collector of a District or other officer having equivalent jurisdiction may, if he think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of any burial ground, burning ground or place for the exposure of the dead, and any place used for such or similar purpose, and every burial ground, burning ground or other such place existing at the time this Act shall have come into operation as hereinafter provided, shall within three months after this Act shall have so come into operation be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same, by order of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, in a book to be kept for the purpose, and whoever after the expiration of the said term wilfully buries, burns or exposes or causes or procures or suffers to be buried, burned or exposed any corpse in or on any ground other than such registered burial or burning-ground or place for the exposure of the dead shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each offence.

2. No vault or grave shall be made nor interment permitted within the walls of or underneath any church, chapel or other place of public worship whatsoever without the special sanction of the Governor in Council, and no burial or burning-ground or place for the exposure of the dead whether public or private shall, after this Act shall have come into operation, be opened, made or formed without a license describing the extent and boundaries thereof first obtained from the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, who is hereby empowered at his discretion to grant such licenses, and whoever shall bury, burn, or expose or cause, permit or suffer to be buried, burned, or exposed any corpse in any vault, grave, burial or burning-ground or place for the exposure of the dead opened, made, or formed without such license or contrary to the terms thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each offence,

3. after such inquiry as may be deemed necessary, it shall appear to Government that any burial-ground or place of burial or any place used for the burning or exposure of corpses is in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, or that any church, or other place of public worship whatsoever is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of or underneath the same, or in any churchyard or burial-ground adjacent thereto, it shall be lawful for Government by notification published in the *Government Gazette* to prohibit the burial, burning, or exposure of any corpse in, upon, within, or under the place, ground, church, or place of worship to which such notification relates.

4. Whoever after the expiration of two months from the date of publication of such notification shall wilfully bury, burn, or expose or cause, permit or suffer to be buried, burned, or exposed any corps in, upon, within, or under the place, ground, church or place of worship to which such notification relates shall be punished with imprisonment of either

THE STORY OF THE RAMAYANA, IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

(*Pioneer.*)

CHAPTER II.—RAMA'S EXILE.

Now Dusarath was growing old and longed for his eldest son to sit beside him on the throne under the white canopy in the council-hall. And the nobles saw that their aged King was worn out with the cares of ruling a great kingdom, so they met together, and Vashista, the chief councillor, spoke to them, "Our Rajah is growing old, and though he has ever ruled us wisely and well, and the people love him, it is not fit that we should break through the old custom of our country, so let us ask the King to make Rama his heir, that, as Yuvarajah, he may share the burdens of royalty with him, for he is the eldest son, and the whole world knows how great and good a prince is Rama of Ajodhya."

And all the nobles agreed, so they went together into the council, and when the Rajah was on his throne, Vasishta came before him and asked, in the name of the people, that Rama might be made the Yuvarajah, as had ever been the custom in Kosala—"that his young strength may execute what the King's wise experience shall devise." And the old King assented, and the councillors carried the glad news to the people, and the whole city rejoiced with one heart that Rama, the people's delight, was going to rule over them.

Then Vasishta got everything ready—the white bulls with horns of gold, the white robes and flowers—besides jewels without weight for presents to the people, who came from every corner of the land to see the great Rama enthroned as Yuvarajah. And on the night before the auspicious day the city was as bright and busy as when the sun was shining. The temples of the gods were hung with fruit and flags, and the images were piled up with gifts;—white blossoms were heaped up round every altar and the rice lay beneath the sacred trees, thick as snow-drifts in the Himalaya hill, while every house was filled with music, and the streets were thronged with happy people.

But in the palace there was great grief.

And the old King was lying stricken with sorrow at the feet of his beautiful Queen, the wicked Kaikeyi, while the mother of Rama, Kausalya, the lotus-eyed, was weeping bitterly for her son's woe and Kaikeyi's triumph. For Kaikeyi, when she heard that Rama was on the next day to be enthroned, she remembered her own son, Bharata, and the hot desire to see him Rajah drove her to great wickedness, for she sent for the old King, and lying in all her peerless beauty in his arms, talked to him of his wars and victories and the great battle with the Rakshacas, and Dusarath said, "Is it not in the memory of the world how you, my best beloved, were with me in that dreadful fight, and when the lynch pin fell out, was it not you who put your finger into the hole and kept on the wheel so that I won a great victory, and Kaikeyi a great name among wives who love their husbands?" Then Kaikeyi laughed, and with her lips half pressed to his, murmured, "And has the great conqueror forgotten how he said that Kaikeyi might at any time make two requests, and that he swore to grant them by the altar of Vishnu?" Then the aged King said, "Can Dusarath forget his promises! I swear by the eight gods of heaven and my father's soul that I will give you your requests." And then that wicked woman, hot with shame, whispered to him in a low calm voice, "Then give the kingdom to your second son and exile Rama for fourteen years."

In the early morning Dusarath was found lying across the threshold of Kaikeyi's chamber. And they carried him to his bed, and Kaikeyi sent for Rama and told him that he was not to be made Rajah, but that he must go into exile for fourteen years, and the sound of Kaikeyi's voice woke Dusarath from his swoon, and Rama comforted him and then went out from the palace, and no one looking at his face could have told that the young hero had just lost a throne.

With his calm eyes fixed before him he sought his wife, and told her he must leave her for a while, as his father had sent him into exile, but Seeta answered him, "If I may not go with you I will not live," so Rama was obliged to let her have her way. Then they changed their rich robes for skin clothing, and went out barefoot to the people to say farewell. And they gave their wealth to the poor, and turned to leave the beautiful city of their fathers. But Dusarath heard the people crying, "Rama is going out of the city," and he sent a chariot after them, but Rama would not return, and Lakshmana came out of the chariot and said, "Why will you leave your kingdom? Has Lakshmana no arrows that Bharata is to steal your Raj?" and Rama told him to remember that a father's word was law and a warrior's oath sacred. So Lakshmana said, "Then hear me swear," and he swore by the worship of Brahma that if he might not go with Rama he would kill himself, so Rama was compelled to take him also. And Lakshmana put his weapons into the chariot, and calling for Sumantra, the royal charioteer, he stepped into it, holding Seeta by the hand, and thus spoke Sumantra, deep in tears, "Oh Rama, prince of Ajodhya, promise me that I shall drive the chariot that brings you home again," and Rama promised and stood up in the chariot to let the people see him once again.

And the royal city mourned, and like the soughing of the sea rose to sink the voice of its mourning, and Rama, the man-god, sped through and as close the hounds on a falling stag, or camels round a desert spring, all the people fled towards the whirling chariot, crying, "Let us look once more on the face of Rama."

And from the palace came the old King, and his weeping wives, crying, "Stay the chariot; let us look once more on the face of Rama." And Sumantra would have stayed, but Rama put his hand to the reins and looked back, and while he looked the dust pursued the flying wheels and rose between him and his old father, whom he should see no more, and his mother Kaussalya, the lotus-eyed, and the maidens with the panther waists and cloud-like hair, and behind him died away the noise of the great lamentation. But the old King strained his eyes after him, and the people stood all behind, reverencing the father in his grief, and ever and again the sun took the trappings of Rama's chariot and struck bright sparks through the jealous dust, when suddenly, like a smitten ox, the old King staggered and fell down all along upon the tracks of Rama's chariot wheels, and the people gently bore him to his palace to his beautiful queen, the mother of Rama, Kaussalya, the lotus-eyed. And the sun went down, angry red, elbowing his way through the pillowed crimson of the clouds, and quick behind him with sudden force night drew her thick curtain. And all was dark.

And soon Rama heard his chariot wheels hiss into the reeds that flutter on the brink of the river Tamasa, and Sumantra wheeled the chariot round, and Rama spent the night beside Seeta on the green river bank. And when it was morning again Rama awoke, and found many of his people had followed him in the night and were sleeping near him, and Rama awaked Sumantra and bade him escape from the sleeping people, and then 'quiet as in flight are the night owls' they rose up, Seeta the peerless and Lakshmana, and silent as the closed-hoofed horses that trail the sleeping moon from west to east, the chariot of Rama passed over the deep sand of the river side, and with scarcely a whisper through the reed beds, on to the close growing grass beneath the black shaded mangoes. And they drove towards Ajodhya until the sun was high in heaven, and then they turned to the right hand and reached again the river Tamasa. And the people awoke each other, saying, "The Rakshacas have carried Rama away," but when they saw the horse tracks pointing to the city they were as glad as bees when the queen-bee is with them, saying, "He is gone back to reign in Ajodhya." So they hurried home—to find their wives still weeping.

Meanwhile, Rama had crossed over the Tamasa and passed through the pleasant land of Kosala, through the fields of rustling maize and groves of fruit trees flecked with little temples until he came to the country of Guha, the Rajah of the Bhils. And then Rama sent back Sumantra to Ajodhya with his last message to his father, and himself with Seeta and Lakshmana crossed over the river Ganges and went on foot along between the rivers to the eastward until they came to Prayaga, where the Jumna joins the Ganges.

And here the good King would have had them stay, but Rama pointed to the spade in his hand and his clothes of skin and bark, and the skincovered basket that Seeta carried, saying, "We cannot stay in Prayaga, for we are exiles. Tell us of some lonelier place," and they told him of the high mountain where the sage Valmiki and his hermits worshipped the Deity. So Rama crossed the Jumna to the southward and lived with Valmiki on the wild mountain.

And hither from Ajodhya came Bharata, the son of the beautiful and shameless Kaikeyi, to give back the kingdom that his wicked mother had got for him, saying, "You are the eldest son and our father is dead of grief because he has driven you away from the pleasant land of Ajodhya. Come back then and govern the kingdom which is yours, and let Seeta live like the daughter of a King and princess of Mithila, for the royal city is all desolate—dogs wander in the inmost courts and monkeys sport with the jewels of the women and the gifts upon the holy altars—no merchant shows his goods, for no one will go out to buy, and the priests forget to feed the sacred kine. Oh, come home, Rama, and reign in pleasant Ajodhya."

Then Rama wept for his father and offered to the gods for his spirit, but he would not go back, saying, "My promise cannot be broken." So, after a long while Bharata and all his escort went back desolate to the desolate city, but they took with them Rama's sandals, and Bharata was regent of Ajodhya, but Rama reigned under the symbol of his sandals.

THE LAST DAYS OF STRASBURG.

SCHILTIGHEIM, Sept. 25.

I HAVE just returned from my third visit to the trenches, having been as far forward as it is possible to go—that is, into and through both the captured French works, Nos. 52 and 53, and up to the head of the last commenced and still unfinished sap, leading towards the curtain between Bastions 11 and 12, which form part of the main line of fortifications. To have been permitted to inspect every part of the siege works and approaches, to have penetrated to the very outermost point of the German attack, within fifty yards of the walls, is a privilege for which I cannot too warmly express my gratitude to the military authorities at head-quarters; and I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge thankfully the courtesy and kindness manifested towards me by the officers of the general staff, more especially by Captains Count L. Henckel von Donnersmärck and von Stülpnagel, who volunteered to pilot me through the labyrinth of approaches, and with great trouble, fatigue, and personal risk, conducted me to the most advanced positions yet attained by the besiegers of Strasburg. It is no small measure of amiability and self-abnegation that prompts a hard-worked staff-officer—and few Englishmen have any idea how hard-worked German staff-officers are—to sacrifice the whole of a quiet Sunday afternoon and evening, during which he might enjoy a spell of well-earned repose, for the benefit of an inquisitive foreigner—to pass three hours of a lovely autumn evening under a heavy fire—to walk some seven or eight miles through the galleries of an enormous warren into which shells and chassepot bullets are being rained with reckless prodigality, to cross flying bridges exposed to a constant fire of musketry, to scramble over shattered works, crawl over ruined walls, and creep round shattered angles and corners that, a few days ago, were bristling with French armed, with the single object of obliging a person officially recommended to his good offices. When such an expedition comes in the way of regular duty, it is disagreeable enough, but, being "all in the day's work" cannot be esteemed a subject for special eulogium. When, however, it is undertaken merely for the purpose of rendering a service to a non-professional visitor, it is in the highest degree praiseworthy and admirable, not only as a proof of extreme good nature and chivalric intrepidity on the part of the individual officer, but as an example of international courtesy strained to its utmost limits

Having a small request to prefer to the chief of the staff, I went to head-quarters this afternoon, and found the members of the staff just going to dinner. It was a feast on a small scale that they were about to enjoy; for the Iron Cross of the Second Class, bestowed by his Majesty upon General von Werder, had arrived during the morning, and the country had been scoured for a case of champagne—horrid stuff it turned out to be—in order that his Excellency's new distinction might be celebrated with libations after the good old fashion. For weeks not a glass of sparkling, or as the Prussians call it, "Sekt," had enlivened the daily meetings of the staff mess, which, by the way, is worse off a good deal for rivers, &c., at Mundolsheim, than many of the regimental messes in other villages near and round Strasburg. But the arrival of this prized decoration, justly regarded as a royal compliment, not only to General von Werder, but to the whole besieging army, stimulated the mess committee to supreme effort; and the result was a supply, fortunately small, of sweet alcoholic fiz, with a headache and a half in every glass of it. It foamed and bubbled, however, and was gallantly swallowed in a fine congratulatory spirit. After a short chat about the war, Count Henckel kindly offered, as it was an exceptionally lovely afternoon, to accompany me to the trenches as soon as he should have despatched some official business with which he was charged, and suggested that meanwhile I should stroll up to the observatory, and take a good look at the town and works from afar, before commencing their closer inspection from the several parallels. On reaching the observatory, a sort of double crow's nest supported by solid and elegant scaffolding, I found that the strictness of the usual *consigne* had been relaxed, and that a number of gaily dressed peasant girls had been permitted to climb up the steep system of ladders to the top platform, whereon they were gazing at the beleaguered city. Crawling up high ladders in a strong breeze which compels you to hold on like grim death to either shaft, on pain of being blown away into space, is a process, when carried out by members of the softer sex, not altogether unattended by configurative revelations; and I noticed one or two wily middle aged non-commissioned officers, probably in charge of the edifice, standing watchfully at the foot of the most precipitous ladder, their eyes turned piously heavenward, as if in silent prayer, whilst the Sunday finery of the pretty Alsacienses was fluttering indiscreetly in the wind. Peasant girls, however, are not so particular as town-bred damsels; and most of the plump girls who scaled the observatory this afternoon, though perfectly conscious of the inspection their ankles were undergoing by the corps of observation stationed beneath them, appeared to enjoy their aerial ascent amazingly, and to consider the criticisms below not the least amusing part of the joke. Oddly enough, when I got to the top, happening to speak a few words of English to a gentleman who had accompanied me from head-quarters, I suddenly found myself accosted in my native tongue by a village beauty in gorgeous array, who spoke our composite language with great correctness and in an excellent accent. She had been two years in England, she told me, with a wealthy English family as nursemaid, and had lived at Brighton, Tunbridge-wells, and London, after which surprising and adventurous absence from home she had returned to her beloved Pfalgriesheim, a local heroine of no small renown. To find an Alsatian peasant-girl speaking English on the top of a Prussian observatory, within sight of the burning city of Strasburg, is about as eccentric a combination of improbabilities as could well be conceived. I stayed for nearly an hour on the summit of the look-out, and during that time two fires broke out in the town, but were speedily got under. The progress of the works was plainly perceptible, as well as the tremendous damage inflicted upon the Faubourg de Pierre, and the fortifications surrounding it, by the incessant fire of the last three days and nights. The Stein, Strasse for instance, has disappeared, all but a few ragged ruins; it has been absolutely swept away. Of the two towers flanking the Stein Thor, one of Strasburg's principal gates, one is utterly annihilated, and the other is reduced to a heap of débris. Near this gate are the two breaches, one of which looks exceedingly tempting in a military point of view, and but for the redoubtable water defence in front of it, would have been stormed ere this. Besides the *coup d'œil* of Strasburg, its belt of villages, the Baden-Gebirge, Schwarzwald, &c., the observatory at Mundolsheim commands an extensive and delightful view of a very large section of the *ci-devant* Département du Bas-Rhin. What a lovely country!—undulating, fertile, rich in cereal produce, fruit, wine, tobacco, hemp, and coppice, studded with pretty cosy hamlets, and altogether undamaged by the army of occupation, save in the somewhat poor fields immediately surrounding the fortifications of Strasburg. It is almost incredible how little injury has been done to the crops and vines; and one of the most curious features of the siege is the philosophic unconcern with which the peasants pursue their autumn open-air occupations in the midst of the bustle and turmoil of the war, often actually within range of the French guns that have wrought such detriment to their houses, barns, breweries, and manufactories within a *rayon* of two miles and a half from the works.

From the observatory I returned to head-quarters, where I found my kind friends waiting for me with a carriage; and in five minutes swords were buckled on, cigars lighted, wrappers accumulated, and off we started for the front *via* Bischeim and Schiltigheim. In the former village, not, however, abandoned by its inhabitants, we found abundant traces of the destructive fire directed a few weeks ago by the garrison upon the Prussian right and centre; roofs blown to pieces, houses half burnt, garden walls split and riddled by the bursting of shells. Bischeim reminded me forcibly of Königshofen as I first saw it about the end of last month—badly knocked about, truly, but susceptible of being easily set on its feet again. It was when I got to Schiltigheim that I first realised the fury and persistence of the French bombardment must have been before the opening of the first parallel. It was the largest and richest village near Strasbourg, and contained magnificent breweries, costly manufactories, and a host of handsome villas, surrounded by tastefully laid-out gardens, and evidently inhabited by people of large means. Now, especially so far as its southern section is concerned, it cannot stand comparison with Pompeii as a habitable locality. What is not crushed into powder, or blown into shapeless fragments, is burnt, scorched, blackened, fused into incongruous lumps. At every three or four steps in the street, or the gardens, or the courtyards, or the lanes, you must step aside out of your onward path to skirt round some great ugly hole made by an exploded bomb. The dints of chassepot bolts are to be seen on every wall; only one or two houses have kept odd bits of their roofs on; fronts torn whole off cottages reveal a thousand and little details of terror and domestic disaster; in one wall-less parlour we saw a doll's cradle and a toy cart, left behind in the panic of flitting under fire. Who knows whether their innocent baby owners may not have fallen victims to the bursting shell and cruel conflagration? Such sights are especially moving to those who have little ones of their own far away, and of such were three out of the four making up our party this afternoon. Issuing from Schiltigheim by a narrow lane leading to the open country, we hurried across a small piece of exposed ground, with Count Henckel picturesquely described as "belonging to the Kingdom of Chassepot," and swiftly took refuge from the hissing little bolts in the first parallel, which we entered hard by Battery No. 32, a peculiarly active and noisy institution, and commenced our long and somewhat perilous excursion to the very front of fronts, full three miles distant, along the zigzags, from our first plunge into the shelter of the trenches. As we proceeded onwards through the second, third, and fourth parallels, to the *cavrounement*, on the glacis, our position grew more sensational every minute; for not only were French shells being pitched into the trenches at painfully short intervals, but a smart bombardment was being carried on by the guns in our rear, the missiles from which flew screeching diabolically close over our heads into the sorely battered works a short distance before us. The trenches—which were very full and cheery, for the men were just having their evening cup of coffee, and were taking matters easily for a short spell—are simply admirable in construction, finished off as neatly and protected as solidly as if they were intended to last fifty years instead of as many days. They contain forty-nine batteries, without counting the guns recently mounted in the *cavrounement* and the mortar batteries placed in the captured lunettes. Nothing can be more workmanlike and complete than the installation of these batteries. The trenches are well drained and comparatively free from damp; in many of them excellent privies have been made by the men, at which they can make their coffee and warm themselves from time to time. The communications are wide enough for four men marching abreast, and there are fingerboards at each corner of the zig-zags, indicating plainly the several directions in which the approaches diverge —"Nach Schiltigheim," "Nach der 11-ten parallele," &c.—so that the soldiers and officers cannot make any mistake about their itinerary. I found a veritable *olla podrida* of German troops in the second and third parallels—Bavarians, Badenser, Prussians, Wurtemberger (only two companies of the latter), but the artillery was mostly Prussian. Arrived at the *cavrounement*, we were not more than six hundred yards from the cathedral, and about one hundred from the walls of Bastions Nos. 11 and 12—a distance we speedily reduced to one half by crossing the most over a slender plank bridge, just broad enough; but I shall two or more to pass over it arm-in-arm, and very much more under fire throughout than is at all pleasant; it leads to the covered way communicating with Lunette No. 52, the second French work captured as yet by the besiegers. Looking round me a moment, whilst crossing this ticklish bridge—and I assure you that neither the shrill pipe of the chassepot nor the eldritch screech of the vertically aimed shell ceased their warnings for a moment after we had emerged from the *cavrounement*—I was deeply struck by the beauty of the scene. The sun was just setting, and some of the light clouds, bathed in the scarlet of his dying glory, were glowingly reflected in the placid waters of the moat, which skirted the frowning works to my right and left, and melted away into the distance round an angle of the walls in either direction. Afar off, the vine-clad hill could just be discerned, standing black and sharp-edged out against the clear, pale evening sky. In front of me stood the shattered but formidable works from which German skill and courage had already chased their gallant defenders, and the covered way, thronged with a mysterious-looking group of armed men. It was but a minute that I ventured to bestow upon the contemplation of this strange, somewhat melancholy picture; but I shall never forget it as long as I live. After passing through the covered way we climbed up a steep incline, peeped hastily through some interstices between sand bags at the fine old city, spread out before us at a stonethrow's distance, with its marvellous minster spire springing upwards into the cloud, and the ghastly ruins of the fanbourg, its shattered gateways and barracks, and the two gaping breaches close at hand, and, in another minute, found ourselves safely in the lunette, a powerful square work faced with massive stone, and armed on three of its sides, the face looking towards the town being of more blank wall. The front face had been very hardly used by the German batteries, and I found one of the guns that had been mounted on it (a brass 12-pounder) buried in the ruins of the wall; two more were still in position on the left face of the work, spiked of course. We pushed forward to the former rear, now the front of the lunette, where we found a mortar battery comfortably established; but we had a hot time of it. In several places the crest of the rampart was so far destroyed that we had to stoop low to get under the chassepot bullets, which the occupants of Bastion 11 forward to our address with punctuality and despatch. They were only fifty yards off, so that it was aiming made easy for them, and "keep moving" for us. The fort, like No. 53, which we visited immediately afterwards, was duly provided with a powder magazine of great strength; it is surrounded with water, and cut off from the walls completely, only communicating with the German approaches by the lying bridge aforesaid, roughly put together with tubs and thin planks. No. 53 is a very similar work; it contained one more gun than 52, and cost the stormers a rather heavy loss. By the time we had gone over it, and examined with the deepest interest the ravages wrought within as well as without by the bombardment, darkness had set in; and as we returned through the long, crowded zigzags to Schiltigheim, the spectacle afforded by the artillery attack became more and more fascinating every minute, whilst the perils of our expedition likewise increased to such a degree that I was by no means sorry when at length we emerged from the first parallel and scudded into the ruined village. The firing always gets lively just after sunset, and shells were sailing in bouquets over our heads as we worked backwards, whilst vertical shots went whizzing past us, sometimes besprinkling us with sand and earth, and every now and then a French bomb would plump into a trench we had left a minute or two before or haply into one we were still bound to traverse, so that the excitement was considerable. The *bonne bouche*, as it should, came last; for just as we passed Battery No. 32 a French pitched a shell nearly into the parallel we had just quitted, which exploded there, sending up a dense column of loose soil high into the air. That we had hurried on rather quickly in order to save our suppers was really a bit of good luck—three minutes loitering would have, I fancy, saved me the trouble of writing this letter. Parenthetically, I may mention that the trenches were swarming with mosquitoes in *millions*.

Lieutenant la Roche, acting as *parlementaire*, was twice fired upon from the fortress the day before yesterday; so all communications have ceased with Strasburg, and the exodus is at an end. In the last despatch sent in Ulrich was advised to collect the wounded in the Minster, which would be carefully exempted from fire thenceforth. The church of St. Aurelie and the Alter Fischmarkt have suffered severely since Friday morning. The much-talked of balloon made two small attempts at ascent yesterday, but burst at the second, and will not be fit for another experiment before Monday, when (weather permitting) it will go up at four p.m. You will be sorry to hear that Von Ledenburg, who has rendered such invaluable services here in the discovery of mines, &c., and has run incredible risks, day and night, ever since the commencement of the regular siege works, was wounded yesterday, whilst exploring on the moat in a tiny boat. The man who fired at him had loaded with buck shot, three of which took effect—two in the head and one in the arm —but he has refused to be invalided, and is at his duty. The sub-officer who has shared all his perilous expeditions has been summoned by the King to head-quarters at Versailles, where he will doubtless be well rewarded for his gallantry. Von Ledenburg, of course, cannot be spared. The 30th will be the anniversary of the day when Strasburg was stolen from Germany. What a pity that it cannot be recovered from the French on that day! But I fear that is hopeless. In eight days I do not say no; but in four, impossible.—*Daily Telegraph.*

BAVARIA AND THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

A CROWDED meeting was held, on Sept. 23, in Munich, in reference to the union of Bavaria with the North German Confederation. The meeting was enthusiastic and orderly, and was almost unanimous in its approbation of a closer union of North and South Germany. There was a dissentient minority of about twenty persons, who demanded that the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine should be asked whether they wished to be joined to Germany or to France. A vote of thanks was passed to the inhabitants of Berlin for the kindness with which they treated the Bavarian soldiers who had been sent to that city. When the meeting had concluded it proceeded to the house of Herr Delbruck. This gentleman is at the head of the Chancellor's office in Berlin; and the object of his visit to Munich is to settle the terms of a union of Bavaria with the North German Confederation. The members of the meeting gave him a regular ovation, and significantly expressed their feelings by singing the "Watch am Rhein," and by giving cheers for King William of Prussia, the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederation, who increases our territory, and is to be the German Emperor." Herr Delbruck addressed the meeting from his balcony, thanked them for their kindness, and called on them to give cheers for the "German-hearted King." Having heartily responded to this, and having cheered "United, free, and mighty Germany," the crowd separated.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT FERRIERES.

HERR WACHENHAUSEN, the correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, has written a letter from the Château Rothschild, at Ferrières. Whilst returning to the head-quarters he saw a carriage at Conilly, in which were several gentlemen in "civil dress and white cravats." "That's Jules Favre," he heard, "come to visit Count Bismarck." Shortly afterwards Herr Wachenhausen came in contact with the Count himself, who proceeded to the Castle of Ferrières to meet the deputation from Paris. "It was not till midnight," the correspondent proceeds, "that the King, with his general staff, arrived in Ferrières, after he had for a long time wandered about through the country. It is incredible what hardships this commander, who is worshipped by his troops, subjects himself to, and with what youthful vigour he bears them—ever forward, ever in the foreground of the battle-field. . . . On the straight road from Meaux to Paris, in the direction of St. Denis, there stood between the enemy and our head-quarters nothing but a body of Saxon cavalry. We knew well that the bands of armed French, which had wasted the next town to Meaux, had retired to Paris. With a little courage nothing would have been easier than to annoy our small outposts, who lay before the town." This morning," writes the correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* on the 20th, "I took a walk in the charming garden of the castle. The hoar-frost lay on the beautiful beds of flowers, thick dew-drops fell from the leaves of the trees in the rays of the morning sun. Everything still lay in the deepest repose; only the sentinels moved before the doors. . . . I was just about to enter the space before the castle that I might have a look at the façade, when one of the sentinels made a sign to me to keep back. A lofty form appeared on the terrace. It was King William, who had stepped out to enjoy the freshness of the morn, with a cheerful face, as usual, and in conversation with his adjutant, was still in the wide park; a shadowy veil, as it were, lay on the grass; the beds of flowers sparkled like diamonds. Surely the pious heart of an earthly monarch at such a moment returned thanks to a heavenly King for the blessings He bestowed."

I MUST tell you a story, which is assuredly true, and which, under the title "The Rose of the Bettie-field," might be worked up into several magazine pages. In one of the recent fights, a Prussian Jäger found a moment to pluck a rose; and after coming with his regiment out of the toil and peril of the day, he sent the flower to the Central Committee in Berlin, asking that it might be given to that lady who had done most to help the wounded. The rose and the letter have been received, and very elegantly framed for preservation by Queen Augusta.—*Berlin Letter.*

RUSTIC SIMPLICITY.—A short time ago the traveller of a Bristol tobacconist was ill and unable to go his rounds. The proprietor himself was therefore under the necessity of doing so, and calling upon a customer at Minehead he presented his account and requested payment. The customer refused as he was a stranger to her. He told her that he came in the place of Mr. ——who was ill, but as she had no advice to this effect she would not pay him. He then told her that he was the proprietor himself. "Oh, then," she said, "I am sure I shan't pay you, for you are not a bit like Mr. —— that is on the 'bacey papers!" —*Bristol Times and Mirror.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Of all the recognised remedies for chest affections, none are so efficacious as this unrivalled preparation. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes—"Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen Dr. de Jongh's Oil has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe it to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES.*

(*Spectator*, Sept. 24.)

BY some oversight, the first edition of this book passed unnoticed in our columns, and the fact that it has already reached a second edition may seem a practical refutation of any unfavourable criticism. Yet though we are not surprised at such a welcome being given to these interesting sketches, we feel bound to show that they are far below the level of the work which we expect from Mrs. Oliphant. Their merits lie on the surface. The materials are good and are well worked up; the people to whom we are introduced are notable and have striking characteristics; the writing is pleasant, and the faculty of quotation has been freely but judiciously exercised. Here, however, our praise must stop. We cannot see that Mrs. Oliphant has done more than compile skilfully, and arrange the results of that work in a tempting manner. She has drawn largely upon her authorities; she does not seem to have used her own eyes or her own mind. There is an utter dearth of original remark about all the papers with the exception perhaps of the paper on Wesley. What Mrs. Oliphant's characters said or wrote about themselves, what their contemporaries said or wrote about them, the events of their lives, their friendships and enmities, their works and their struggles, are faithfully recorded. The judgments of subsequent historians on the public men of that time, and of critics upon its poets, are either referred to openly, or have exercised a half-unconscious influence on the formation of opinion. But we have not the writer's own views, and the reason is that she does not realize her subject. She does not sketch the reign of George II.; she gossips about it. Except in those cases where she has a contemporary portrait which she can copy, she does not bring her characters before us. If we have a sketch of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, it is from the pen of Horace Walpole, not of Mrs. Oliphant; and for David Hume we are indebted solely to Lord Charlemont. This deficiency is almost frankly confessed in the chapter on Sir Robert Walpole. "A sort of rubicund shadow," says Mrs. Oliphant, "drinking, toasting, trolling forth lusty songs, swearing big oaths, full of healthy heartlessness and good-humour and indifference to all codes either of love or morals, faintly appears by moments about the busy scene. Such a buxom apparition is apt to look very limp and lifeless across the vista of a century." It did not look limp and lifeless to Thackeray, we think, nor did the lecture on the second of the Georges present us with a group of lay figures. But to Mrs. Oliphant all the men and women of that time are shadows, unless she has a sympathy with them, as she has with Wesley, or sees their pictures hanging before her, as in the case of Hume and Lady Mary.

The first of these historical sketches takes a higher tone than is preserved in the rest. Mrs. Oliphant begins with paying a compliment to Queen Caroline, which strikes the reader as novel, if not original, and we have some hopes of being presented with a new conception of the reign of George II. We are told that Queen Caroline was the real Sovereign and George the King only in name, and before this assertion is finished we are startled by the bombardment, and all queen-regnants have been remarkable characters. Mrs. Oliphant's theory shall be given in her own words:—

"There is something in the position of sovereign which seems to develop and call forth the qualities of a woman beyond that of any other occupation. The number of reigning women has, no doubt, been very limited; but the world has always kindly found the woman who takes to the trade of ruling whenever the opportunity occurs to it. It is perhaps the only branch of mental work in which it has attained a true and satisfactory greatness. The only queen-regnant we know of who was nobody was our own placid Queen Anne. Such names as those of Isabella of Castile, of Elizabeth, and Maria Theresa are very illustrious examples of this fact. The historian cannot regard those princely personages with the condescending approbation which critics in every branch of science and art extend to women. They are great monarchs, figures that stand fully out against the background of history in the boldest and most forcible lines; and that in very absolute contradiction to all conventional theories."

It is true that Caroline was not Queen-regnant, but that only strengthens the theory. If she was so remarkable as a Queen Consort, what would she have been as an actual ruler? From all accounts, it was more difficult for her to manage her husband than it would have been to manage the kingdom, and thus we have a double proof of her capacity. It is unfortunate that throughout Mrs. Oliphant's paper we have to take that capacity for granted. Lord Hervey and popular rumour assure us several times that the King was a puppet in the hands of the Queen, and that is quite enough for Mrs. Oliphant. But whatever may be the value of the fact, the historical sketcher ought to make us see the process. As we run through contemporary chronicles, we have, no doubt, "the little King strutting and storming, losing no opportunity to declare that the Queen never meddled with his business, and strong in the notion of inaugurating a new *régime*; and the faltering, unprepared, new minister, who stammers, and hesitates, and turns to his rival and predecessor for instruction what to do; and burly Sir Robert standing by, not without a humorous twinkle in his eye, aware that his own interests as well as those of the country are at stake, yet not quite able to resist the comic features of the scene; and Caroline behind, cautiously pulling the strings that move her royal puppet, anxiously watching the changes of his temper and his countenance." Yet this summary of Mrs. Oliphant's reading just suffices to show us the skeleton, not the bone of her sketch. We ought to have seen these things, not to have been told of them. As it is, the glimpses of Caroline's life given us by the help of Lord Hervey rather prove that the King did what he liked with her than that she was the ruler. By submitting to all his caprices, by ruling him in the rudest, by encouraging him in infidelity to herself, she may have humoured him so that he fancied he was independent. But here we see the 'humouring only, not any of its results. We have a scene in which the King abuses everything in which the Queen takes an interest, while her attempts either to mollify or disarm him only add to the tempest. We have him almost bullying her on her death-bed, and her parting injunction to him to be as faithless to a new wife as he had been to her. The spirit of management was certainly combined in his case with that of self-sacrifice, and under Mrs. Oliphant's guidance we have to take the first on credit. On the whole, however, we doubt if the Queen is above the average. The quotations from Lord Hervey's memoirs, though marked by that abuse of antithesis which gave the crowning sting to Pope's character of Sporus, and which makes Lord Hervey an unsafe guide whenever he leaves facts for impressions, are often sparkling and almost witty. We do not see why we should not. The dramatic sketch in which Lord Hervey represented himself as playing a trick on the Court by the announcement of his death, has to do with Mrs. Oliphant's theory of the Queen's supremacy, but parts of it are extremely readable. Take the following bit of drawing-room conversation:—

"Queen (to 1st Court Lady)—'I believe you found it very dusty?'

"1st Court Lady—'Very dusty, madam.'

"Queen (to 2nd Court Lady)—'Do you go soon into the country, madam?'

"2nd Court Lady—'Very soon, madam.'

"Queen (to 3rd Court Lady)—'The town is very empty, I believe, madam?'

"3rd Court Lady—'Very empty, madam.'

"Queen (to 4th Court Lady)—'I hope all your family is very well, madam.'

"4th Court Lady—'Very well, madam.'

"Queen (to 5th Court Lady)—'We have had the finest summer for walking in the world.'

"5th Court Lady—'Very fine, madam.'"

We do not propose to dwell upon any of the other chapters at the same length. It is significant of Mrs. Oliphant's treatment of her characters that the interest attaching to them varies in an inverse proportion to their eminence. Those whom we know best, and who stand out in boldest relief from the people surrounding them, show to the smallest advantage, while the persons with whom we are least familiar, and who have generally been passed over by former writers, are brought prominently forward. This is evident if we compare Pope with Richardson. Mrs. Oliphant could hardly be expected to add to our knowledge of the first, but if she could do nothing more than repeat the old stories about his less inviting qualities, she might as well have kept silence. In a gallery of historical sketches, we should not naturally pause to observe that "the Post" was crooked in figure, weak in health, niggardly in his hospitality, petty in his spite. All this and more has been said over and over again, and Mrs. Oliphant has merely diluted into a long paper the few sentences of overpowering virulence with which Macaulay vindicated the memory of Addison. In the chapters on Richardson we have many characteristic touches from the novelist's own letters which are at once fresh and happy, while if the criticism on Richardson's novels are more in the nature of a review than a character, they have, at all events, a direct bearing on the man. Perhaps, however, the best instance given us in this volume of what we may call the illustration of the known by the unknown, is the passage about Lord Chesterfield's letters. Most critics in discussing them have looked to their indications of the character of their writer. Mrs. Oliphant views them chiefly, if not exclusively, in the effect they produced on their recipient:—

"We have no absolute ground on which to form a judgment of what this boy was. It appears to us in the highest degree unlikely that he continued to write but never replying, covered as with a veil of silence and passive opposition. We do not know that he put himself in opposition; indeed what evidence there is would seem to say that he never opposed anything in actual words; but the fact that all the volumes addressed to him are left without audible reply, invests the unseen figure with this air of resistance, silent and unexpressed. So far as appears, Philip Stanhope must have been a lout of learning, sufficiently good intentions, and talent enough to be the despair of any ambitious father—a boy capable of solid instruction to any amount, taking in his education with a certain solid persistence, and following the counsels addressed to him with exasperating docility, but no sort of spontaneous impulse. As we glance over the brilliant, worldly, hideous pages—the often repeated injunctions, the elaborately varied advice, the repetition, line upon line and precept upon precept, of all that code of manners and morals,—a profound pity for the unhappy lad upon whom this stream descended will by times move the mind of the reader. How it must have worried, vexed, disquieted, and discouraged the cub who was more bear than lion!—how his languid ambition must have sickened and his feeble desires languished under the goad of that enthusiasm which never flags!—how he must have hated the mere idea of 'pleasing' or allempting to please! We have no record that the boy was wicked, as he might well have been. Judging by human nature in general, indeed, one would be more disposed to believe that he must have subsided into dull virtue, of that tame domestic order which dismayed his father's soul. Such a hypothesis would be justified by the discovery of his marriage, which Chesterfield made only after his death. In his wanderings over the Continent and in his life in Paris he appears but dimly, under the rain of command, counsel, direction, criticism, raillery, and persuasion, which shrouds him round like a mist. The position is tragic from the father's side, but it is half absurd and half pitiful on that of the son. If any kind of response had but come now and then out of the stillness, it would have broken the spell a little. But the voiceless soul stands mute, and takes all in—or throws all off from the armour of *amour propre* and self-will—one cannot tell which. It is the most curious situation, humorous, touching, laughable."

That Mrs. Oliphant has no real sympathy with the age which she describes appears in many places, and does much to explain the lifelessness of her sketches. She has a vivid regard for John Wesley, a sort of patriotic admiration for Sir Robert Walpole, a loyal pity for the Queen, and a touch of disloyal pity for the Pretender. Some of her other characters she esteems and for others she has a lurking fondness. But she thinks the age itself thoroughly bad; she scolds it right through one paper for its nastiness, and recurs to that word with a vigour which, we regret to say, is to us somewhat too suggestive. "We have no intention or desire," says she, of the Court dialect of the day, "to enter into that fossil nastiness." Still she speaks of it with some amount of familiarity, and has evidently tried it by a standard of comparison. Of course it is impossible for anyone to study the letters and memoirs of that time without coming upon much that is opposed to modern tastes, and Mrs. Oliphant may well rejoice that the mode has changed. But one does not revive an earlier period merely for the sake of expressing one's antipathies. Jeffrey, if we remember right, declared that one of his contributors was best adapted to review a certain book because he hated the author and knew